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gyrie, etc. In this second part he presents the results of his investigations on seven foetal brains. The age is inferred from the length of the longitudinal fissure. This in the smallest specimen was 1.5 cm., and in the largest 5.1 cm. In the younger specimens there appeared, on all parts of the cerebral vesicle, longitudinal and transverse foldings which later disappeared. This disappearance was quite complete in a brain in which the longitudinal fissure was 3.2 cm., and is caused by the distending action of the blood-vessels. The sulcus callosus-marginalis, as well as its prolongations the fiss. parieto-occipitalis and calcarina, arise by pressure from the outside. After the longitudinal fissure has reached a length between from 4.7 to 5.1 cm., invaginations and infoldings of the walls of the hemispheres do not occur, but only secondary sulci develop. These are not due to an excessive growth of the gray matter, but to a retardation of growth along certain lines, with a concomitant development between these lines. The energy of development differs, therefore, in the different parts of the cortex, and this difference is explained as due to the motions of the foetal brain. Each contraction of the heart causes a pulsation of the walls of the hemispheres, and these pulsations, passing as waves on the surface of the brain, have constant lines of interference. Along these lines of interference the development of the ganglion cells is retarded, and so a depression or sulcus is developed. As the brain enlarges, new lines of interference and consequently new sulci are being continually developed. Besides these pulsations, which are one factor, the irregularities in growth and the mechanical action of the skull are both to be taken into account, as stated above.

Das Rindenfeld des Facialis und seine Verbindungen bei Hund und Kaninchen. S. EXNER und J. PANETH. Arch. f. d. ges. Phys. XLI, S. 349.

It is found that the cortical centre for the facialis on one side controls the facialis muscles on both sides, and it is therefore suggested that those muscles which are habitually innervated on both sides simultaneously may be controlled from a single cortical centre. The best evidence for this generalization is found in the relations of the facial centre in the rabbit. In this case, the stimulation of the facial centre causes in all cases movements of the muscles of the face on both sides. Cutting under the portion of the cortex stimulated, stopped the contractions on both sides. An attempt was then made to trace the course of the impulse going to the muscles on the same side as that to which the stimulus was applied. The section of all commissures and the extirpation of the facial centre in the other hemisphere did not interfere with the reaction. Longitudinal section of the medulla did, however, stop it. It is inferred from this that the fibres connected with the nucleus on the same side first cross completely somewhere higher up, and that the impulse passes from the opposite to the same side at the level of the nuclei themselves.

Untersuchungen über die feinere Anatomie des Gehirns der Teleostier. R. FUSARI. Internat. Monatsschrift für Anatomie u. Physiologie, IV, 7-8, S. 275.

From studying the brain of certain teleosts, the author reaches the conclusion that in general the brains of lower vertebrates do not